

In South Dakota last year, over 5,500 women were provided assistance in domestic violence shelters and outreach centers thanks, in part, to VAWA funds. While I am pleased that we have made significant progress in getting resources to thousands of South Dakota women in need, it is important to look beyond the numbers. Fifty-five hundred neighbors, sisters, daughters, and wives in South Dakota were victimized by abuse last year. Thousands of other women are abused and don't seek help. We must also recognize that the problem is multiplied on the reservations where Native American women are abused at two and a half times the national rate and are more than twice as likely to be rape victims as any other race of women.

The words of a domestic abuse survivor may best illustrate the need to remain vigilant in Congress and in our communities on preventing domestic abuse. A woman from my State wrote me and explained that she was abused as a child, raped as a teenager, and emotionally abused as a wife. Her grandchildren were also abused. In her letter, she pleaded: "Don't let another woman go through what I went through, and please don't let another child go through what my grandchildren have gone through. You can make a difference." We all can make a difference by protecting women from violence and abuse.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred July 6, 2001 in Monmouth County, N.J. Seven people were sentenced on multiple counts, including aggravated assault and harassment by bias intimidation under the state law, for assaulting a 23-year-old learning disabled man with hearing and speech impediments. The victim was lured to a party, bound, and physically and verbally assaulted for three hours. Later, he was taken to a wooded area where the torture continued until he was able to escape.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS FOR PHYSICS

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to recognize the ac-

complishments of two Boulder, Colorado scientists. On October 10, 2001 Carl E. Wieman, a professor of physics at the University of Colorado at Boulder and Eric A. Cornell, the senior scientist at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, (NIST), received the Nobel Prize for Physics. The two shared the award with Wolfgang Ketterle of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

All three received this award for their work that created the world's first Bose-Einstein Condensate which occurs when a group of atoms overlap and their individual wavelengths behave in identical fashion creating a "superatom". The condensate allows scientists to study the extremely small world of quantum physics as if they are looking through a giant magnifying glass. Its creation established a new branch of atomic physics that has provided a number of scientific discoveries.

The research was funded by the National Science Foundation, NIST, the Office of Naval Research and the University of Colorado at Boulder. Wieman and Cornell are both fellows of JILA which is formerly known as the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics where much of the research was done. It is a joint institute of the University of Colorado at Boulder and NIST and it exists for research and graduate education in the physical sciences.

Both Wieman and Cornell have won several prestigious awards in the past including the Benjamin Franklin Medal in Physics from the Franklin Institute in 2000, the Lorentz Medal from the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1998, the King Faisal International Prize in Science in 1997 and the Fritz London Award for low-temperature physics in 1996.

Carl Wieman and Eric Cornell became the second and third Nobel Prize winners at the University of Colorado at Boulder, and Cornell is the second for NIST. Thomas Cech, a CU-Boulder professor of Chemistry and biochemistry, was a co winner of the 1989 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Sydney Altman of Yale University for research on RNA. William Phillips, a NIST fellow, shared the 1997 Nobel Prize in physics.

I want to personally congratulate Carl Wieman and Eric Cornell for this truly prestigious award of excellence in scientific research.

REWARDS FOR JUSTICE FUND

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, since the brutal assault on our Nation almost 3 weeks ago, Americans of all walks of life have asked the question: How can I help in the fight against terrorism? One option is the Rewards for Justice Fund, a nonprofit organization that was created in the days following the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. The fund was announced on the Today Show on October 1, 2001.

Since 1984, the Rewards for Justice Program has quietly but effectively thwarted terrorism by using reward payments to obtain information on terrorists' locations and plans. The Rewards for Justice Program enables individual citizens to unite and make financial contributions to the Department of State Rewards for Justice Program. Money raised by individual citizens responding to the Fund's call to action, will be turned over directly to the State Department's anti-terrorism program. The Rewards for Justice Fund represents the first broad based fund of individual citizen contributions to be accepted by the Department of State to enhance the anti-terrorism program.

Assistant Secretary of State for Diplomatic Security David Carpenter, says: "It's clear to us that the Rewards for Justice Program saves lives, in that those who have perpetrated crimes against us in the past often intend to perpetrate additional crimes. The information we receive by offering rewards has saved countless lives and we are confident it will save additional lives in the future."

In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks, Americans have shown tremendous resolve in raising money to help the victims and their families. Now, the same involvement and spirit that is the trademark of our great country will be focused on the very important quest of tracking and apprehending terrorists, both at home and abroad.

Information on the Rewards for Justice Fund can be found on the Internet at www.rewardsfund.com. For more information on the State Department's Rewards for Justice Program see their website at www.dssrewards.net/index.htm.

ENERGY LEGISLATION

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I rise to make a short comment regarding energy legislation. I have heard a few of my colleagues question how Majority Leader DASCHLE is handling the Senate schedule. I want to take exception to those complaints.

I believe the Majority Leader has done an outstanding job moving legislation this Congress. We started the year with a new Administration and then the Senate changed hands, that is difficult enough. And since September 11 we are in truly extraordinary times. Yet, under his leadership, and with the leadership of President Bush and Minority Leader LOTT, we have moved quickly and decisively to approve the use of force, to appropriate emergency funding and assist the airline industry. That progress stalled this week with objections over the airline security proposal, but that is hardly the fault of the Majority Leader. It's ironic that members came to the floor to protest the schedule for an energy bill on a day that their leadership delayed the airline security bill. Majority Leader DASCHLE is not the problem.

As for the Majority Leader's decision to move an energy bill directly to the floor, that's his prerogative as our majority leader. It's been done before and it will very likely be done again. Chairman BINGAMAN has asked that we support the Majority Leader's decision, and I do. The Majority Leader's decision recognizes the reality that energy policy reaches beyond the Energy Committee in an important ways. It impacts issues in the jurisdiction of the Finance Committee, Commerce Committee, the Environment and Public Works Committee, among others.

As for his managing of the Senate schedule for the remainder of this session, I trust that he will use his best judgement, and will, as he always has, confer with the minority, to decide the order of legislation. We have spent more than a week on airline security, a priority issue I believe. We then must address the terrorism prevention bill. We have several appropriation bills to take up and pass. We may consider an economic stimulus package. We may consider a Farm Bill. And we really don't know what else will be necessary of us in the coming weeks. The past month has demonstrated the unpredictability of our work. So, I would urge the Majority Leader to listen to all Senators' concerns but to be wary of demands from members that we consider legislation in their preferred order. We have a lot of work to do, little time to do it, and don't know what the coming weeks may hold.

Very briefly, I'd like to comment on two statements made regarding energy security on the floor yesterday. First, one of my colleagues noted that America imports more than 50 percent of our oil, and then implied that should we find ourselves in a military conflict those imports, half the oil we consume, might be lost. I want to say, to assure my colleagues and the public, that that dire scenario is not at all plausible. Today, America depends less on the Middle Eastern oil than we did during the oil embargo of the 1970s. We import almost 30 percent of our oil from Mexico, Canada, Great Britain, Colombia, Norway and Venezuela. It's wrong to suggest that these nations would abandon the United States during a military conflict.

Secondly, I have heard statements referring to the energy needs of the U.S. military, suggesting, I guess, that if we don't pass an energy bill immediately the military might run short of fuel. The military doesn't lack the oil it needs to operate. Even if this fictitious worldwide embargo of U.S. oil imports that my colleagues contemplate ever took place, this Nation's military would have all the oil it needs. I don't want any suggestion that our military is unprepared because of a shortage for oil to stand.

There are real energy security issues this Nation must address, but we do not need to exaggerate the threat. We need to be reasonable, in the process and the substance of this bill. I support

the Majority Leader's decision and look forward to participating in the broader effort to craft a sound bill.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE SLOVAK CONSULATE IN KANSAS CITY, MO

• Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the official opening in Kansas City, MO, of the Consulate of the Slovak Republic.

Slovakia is a country full of rich history and tradition. It became a free and independent republic in 1993 and opened their new embassy in Washington, D.C. in June of 2001. Ross P. Marine, DHL, who is the Honorary Consul of the Slovak Republic to the States of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska was appointed by Eduard Kukan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic, in September of 2000 and with approval by the United States Department of State established a Consulate of the Slovak Republic in Kansas City, Missouri. Currently there are consulates of the Slovak Republic in Colorado, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Ohio, California, Florida, and Michigan.

The Honorable H.E. Martin Butora, PhD, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Republic to the United States and his wife, Zora Butorova, PhD, will be visiting the Kansas City area the week of October 16-19, for the purpose of officially opening the Consulate of the Slovak Republic. There are a number of outstanding events planned to mark this exciting opening and the visit by Ambassador Butora. On behalf of the citizens I represent, I am pleased to welcome them to the great state of Missouri. Kansas City is a city that continues to experience tremendous growth and advances toward the future, while still recognizing and celebrating its proud history and vibrant culture. The added presence of the Slovak Republic will only serve to enhance Kansas City's history and culture. Once again, welcome and please accept my very best wishes on this special occasion. •

HONORING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MINNESOTA TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION

• Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the Minnesota Taxpayers Association, for its long and proud history of working to disseminate accurate, nonpartisan fiscal information to the citizens of Minnesota. The Minnesota Taxpayers Association celebrates its 75th anniversary this year, as one of the Nation's most acclaimed taxpayer organizations.

Its membership has been comprised of thousands of Minnesota's business leaders, government officials and concerned citizens. Its stellar leadership, on both its Board and its staff, has con-

sistently been populated by Minnesota's most able and intelligent citizens.

The Minnesota Taxpayers Association, MTA, was founded in 1926 when America was in the middle of a strong recovery from World War I, and we were on a "return to normalcy" path in both foreign relations and domestic policies.

The Association started as part of a larger government research movement in the country aimed at bringing more professionalism to government, particularly local government. The first steps toward launching the Minnesota Taxpayers Association were taken at a meeting in Minneapolis on February 25, 1926. It was planned that the Association's core would consist of representatives of 15 local taxpayers groups. The first objective of the new nonpartisan association was to reduce taxes. Three other objectives were to eliminate extravagance, reduce public debt, and stop misuse of public funds.

On November 22, 1926, the Association became a permanent organization at a meeting at the Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis. In short order, representatives of 28 counties formed the South Central, Southeast, and Southwest Taxpayers Associations at meetings in Mankato, Rochester, and Worthington, MN, respectively. They were so successful that by April of 1927 there were 45 county taxpayer groups across the State. By World War II, the MTA had grown to be an association of 81 county taxpayer groups.

In August of 1956, the MTA merged with the Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research, MIGR, another nonpartisan government research organization. The institute's research bulletins covered such topics as property tax issues; the merits of a sales taxation, more than 30 years before the State's first sales tax in 1967; and an analysis of the new Social Security Act and its implications for Minnesota.

Because government itself did little research in those days, MIGR had a tremendous impact on Minnesota State government. MIGR's work inspired the creation of the 1939 Reorganization Act under Governor Harold Stassen. This act received national attention as it produced major improvements in the administration of State government, saving millions of dollars in the first 10 years after enactment.

It was through the Reorganization Act and the work of MIGR that the Departments of Taxation and Administration were created and the spoils system was replaced with civil service. As a follow-up to the Reorganization Act, MIGR staff was loaned to the "Little Hoover" Commission of the early 1950s to study areas for further reform in State government.

Within two years of the merger, in August of 1958, MTA became incorporated. At that time, it moved away from being an umbrella organization for county-level taxpayer groups to being an organization with its own